

the nest apparently to get the benefit of the warmth from the sun to hasten their development. This would appear to be the case also with *R. lucifugus* with the one exception that they do not reach the last nymphal instar in the previous season. I was impressed with the fact that early in May (May 11–15, 1918) when in the colonies of *R. flavipes* the nymphs of the winged adults had just passed through their final molt (see above) the corresponding nymphs in *R. lucifugus* colonies on the same hillside were molting into the last nymphal instar and did not pass through their final molt until some three weeks later. This difference is evidently correlated with the fact that the adults of the latter species fly later than those of the former. It will be interesting to know whether the same difference obtains between *R. flavipes* and *R. virginicus* in Virginia where Snyder finds the latter swarming a month later than the former.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Mr. Nathan Banks who identified my specimens as belonging to the species *R. lucifugus*.

EMPOASCA MALI LeB. ATTACKS MAN.

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On June 4, 1918, I was pricked several times on the arm by some leaf-hoppers which Mr. W. D. Gibson determined for me as *Empoasca mali* LeB. These insects were attracted to the light under which I was studying. The sting of these insects was very insignificant. I should say not more than half so severe as a mosquito bite. There was no swelling, irritation or other after effects. It seemed that this Jassid did not do much more than merely prick the skin. On being disturbed, the leaf-hoppers which I observed moved off a little distance and again inserted their beaks in my arm.